In his work, "La Donna Delinquente," Lombroso gives a rule for computing the normal weight of an individual, derived from measurements of Italians. The rule is as follows: "A person is regarded as having a weight equal to the average in whom the number of kilogrammes which represent the weight is equal to the number of centimetres by which their statures surpass the metre." This is an exceedingly rapid rule for calculating weights for height, if we use the decimal measurements. It works out as follows in pounds and inches: Starting with 110 pounds for 5 feet, for every inch above this 5 pounds are to be added. This is too high an estimate for ordinary peasants of the province of Lower Bengal, but, as far as my experience goes of men of the northwest provinces, and Punjab in India, I think it would prove fairly exact.

LAW OF LARGE NUMBERS.

An interesting illustration of method in statistical computation is furnished in a paper by Dr. Morton Prince, of Boston, entitled "What Number of Cases is Necessary to Eliminate the Effect of Chance in Mortality Statistics, Especially Those of Typhoid Fever?" published in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 17, 1895. The author begins with the statement of a proposition: —

According to the doctrine of chances, the larger the groups the smaller the variations will be found to be between the rates of mortality of the individual groups. By increasing the size of the groups, other things being equal,— that is, the conditions remaining the same, — we should expect to find that with groups of a sufficiently large size the mortality would be practically constant, and we should have a standard mortality; but, of course, the conditions do not remain the same. Nevertheless, we should expect to find that in groups containing a sufficiently large number of cases these fluctuations would be reduced to a relatively small figure. The question is, what number of cases is necessary to eliminate variations due to chance, and thus reduce the fluctuations to this degree?

The study is based upon the statistics of typhoid fever in the Boston City Hospital during the period 1882 to 1894. During this period 3176 cases entered the hospital; of these, 412 died, a mortality of 12.66 per cent. Various groupings are made by the author upon which mortality rates are calculated. We have not space here to give more than one of the fifteen tables illustrating this point. The last table is as follows: —

Groups of	Highest Mortality.	Lowest Mortality.	Difference.	Difference Omitting First 4000 Cases.
Fifty	24.0	2.0	22.0	22.0
One hundred	19.0	6.0	13.0	13.0
Two hundred	17.5	8.5	9.0	7.5
Three hundred	17.6	10.6	7.0	5.3
Four hundred	17.0	10.7	6.3	4.5
Five hundred	17.4	10.8	6.6	4.0
Six hundred	15.5	10.6	4.9	3.8
Seven hundred	14.2	10.7	3.5	3.3
Eight hundred	14.6	11.2	3.4	2.7
Nine hundred	14.3	10.8	3.5	1.3
One thousand	14.1	11.5	2.6	.8
Fifteen hundred	14.1	11.7	2.4	....

The author concludes that not until 1000 cases are recorded are the variations between the different groups reduced below 3 per cent. This number is consequently necessary to eliminate the effect of chance upon statistics covering the mortality of typhoid fever.